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LIST

OF

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN BURMA

I.—MANDALAY DIVISION

5777

RANGOON
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA
1910

[Price,—Rs. 0-4-0=5d.]

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LIST

OF

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN BURMA

I.—MANDALAY DIVISION

State Museum Library
Lucknow

5177

RANGOON
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA
1910

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LIST

OF

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN BURMA

I.—MANDALAY DIVISION

PART FIRST—STRUCTURAL EDIFICES.

Classification.

(See Government of India, Home Department Resolution No. 3—168-83, dated the 26th November 1883).

I. Those monuments, which, from their present condition and historical or archæological value, ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

II. Those monuments, which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.

III. Those monuments, which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

I (*a*) and II (*a*).—Monuments in the possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation.

I (*b*) and II (*b*).—Monuments in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

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Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mandalay	Mandalay Cantonment.	The Palace and *Pyatthats* on the walls of Fort Dufferin.	The Mandalay Palace was removed from Amarapura in 1859. It was originally built by Shwebo-*Min* in 1845. It is a fine specimen of Burmese ceremonial architecture.
2	Do.	Do.	Tomb of King Mindôn.	King Mindôn died in 1878. He was the tenth of the Alaungpaya dynasty. which was founded in 1753. Before he died, he left instructions that his body should be buried and not cremated, thus violating the time-honoured custom of burning the dead bodies of the members of the Royal family. The mausoleum erected over his remains within the Palace enclosure is a good specimen of Burmese work in glass mosaic.
3	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Queen Sinbyumayin.	Sinbyumayin, the only daughter of the notorious Nanmadaw Mè Nu, chief Queen of King Bagyidaw, was the second Queen of Mindôn and mother-in-law of Thibaw. She died at Rangoon in 1900, and her body was permitted to be buried near Mindôn's tomb.
4	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Mèdawgyi, mother-in-law of Mindôn.	Mèdawgyi, mother-in-law of Mindôn, was the mother of King Pagan. She died in 1874.
5	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Nanmadawgyi.	Nanmadaw yi, daughter of Mèdawgyi referred to in No 4, was the chief Queen of Mindôn. She was a wise Princess and was learned especially in history and astrology, and was the constant adviser of her husband. She died in 1876 and was buried in the Palace stockade. Her tomb was the third erected within the sacred precincts of the Palace, the first being that of the Myauknandaw Queen, the favourite wife of King Mindôn, and the second being No. 4.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
In Government custody.	Where special repairs have been undertaken, the monument is in a good state of preservation.	I (*a*)	Nos. 1—20 have been declared to be "protected monuments" under section 3, clause (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904 (*vide* General Department Notification No. 303, dated 10th August 1908.)
Do.	Do.	I (*a*)	
Do.	Do.	I (*a*)	
Do.	Do.	I (*a*)	

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Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
6	Mandalay	Mandalay Cantonment.	Tomb of Mèdaw-gyi, (Laung-she Queen), Queen of Mindôn.	The Laungshe *Mibaya* was a Queen of Mindôn and mother of *ex*-King Thibaw. She was of Shan extraction, being a descendant of a daughter of the *Sawbwa* of Thibaw (Hsipaw). As Queen Dowager she enjoyed some power and a White House was built for her residence. She died in 1881, that is, three years after the accession of her son.
7	Do.	Do.	Remains of Atumashi *Kyaung*.	The Atumashi *Kyaung* or Incomparable monastery was built by Mindôn Min, in 1857, at a cost of about five lakhs of rupees. The building was of wood, covered with stucco on the outside, and its peculiar feature was its being surmounted by five graduated rectangular terraces instead of the customary *pyatthats*. In it was enshrined a huge image of Gautama Buddha having dimensions mentioned in the Buddhist scriptures. It was made of the silken clothes of the King covered with lacquer, and its forehead was adorned with a diamond weighing 32 *rattes*, which was presented to King Bodawpaya, about a century ago, by Mahānawrata, Governor of Arakan. In the building were deposited, in large teak boxes, four sets of the *Tripitaka*, and the monastery was entrusted to the care of the late Pakan Sadaw. During the troubles following the British annexation of Upper Burma, the valuable diamond disappeared, and the whole building, together with its contents, was burnt in 1890. The carved compound gates, however, are in a good state of preservation, and are being conserved at the public expense.
8	Do.	Do.	Shwenandaw *Kyaung*.	Built by Thibaw, in 1880, mainly of materials obtained by dismantling the apartments occupied by Mindôn Min just before

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
In Government custody.	Where special repairs have been undertaken, the monument is in a good state of preservation.	I (*a*)	
Do.	Do.	II (*a*)	
In custody of presiding Abbot.	Do.	I (*a*)	

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Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
8	Mandalay.	Mandalay Cantonment.	Shwenandaw *Kyaung—contd.*	his death, at a cost of about one lakh and twenty thousand rupees. The whole building is heavily gilt and adorned with *kashi* or glass mosaic work. Its architecture compares very favourably with that of the Queen's Monastery in A. Road.
9	Do.	Do.	Thudama *Kyaung.*	Built by Mindôn Min, in 1868, to be used as a refectory whenever ecclesiastical convocations were held in the Thudama *Zayat.* Some of the carvings are still in a fair state of preservation.
10	Do.	Do.	Thudama *Zayat.*	This building is situated at the foot of the Mandalay Hill, Mandalay, and was built by King Mindôn in 1859, at the same time as the Palace. It was used for holding ecclesiastical convocations and the highest ecclesiastical tribunal. In 1902 the election of the *Thathanabaing* or Buddhist Archbishop was held near this building.
11	Do.	Do.	Patan *Zayat* ...	This building was used as an annexe of the Thudama *Zayat,* and Pâli hymns were chanted in it by the monks, who attended an ecclesiastical convocation.
12	Do.	Do.	Salin Monastery	At page 7 of his monograph on the "Wood-carving of Burma," Mr. H L. Tilly writes: "The Salin monastery was built in 1876 A. D., by the Salin Princess, and the carving with which it is adorned is probably the finest in Burma, and is a good example of work, which has not been contaminated by European influence."
13	Do.	Do.	Tawyagyaung Pagoda.	Built in 1859 A.D. by King Mindôn as an annexe of the Palace. In it was administered the oath of allegiance to all officials of the late *régime* and the inmates of the Royal Harem. It

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
In custody of presiding Abbot.	Where special repairs have been undertaken, the monument is in a good state of preservation.	I (*a*)	
In Government custody.	Estimates have been prepared for the conservation of Nos. 10 and 11.	I (*a*)	
Do.			
In custody of presiding Abbot.	Where special repairs have been undertaken, the monument is in a good state of preservation.	I (*a*)	
In Government custody.	Do.	I (*a*)	

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Serial number.	Dictrict.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
13	Mandalay	Mandalay Cantonment.	Tawyagyaung Pagoda—*concld.*	consists of a cylindrical pagoda surrounded by a number of chapels, of which the eastern is the most important, because in it was administered the oath of allegiance. The entrance of this chapel is decorated by excellent carvings, in plaster, of the Mokara and other monsters of Buddhist Mythology.
14	Do.	Do.	Myadaung, *Kyaung* or Queen's Monastery.	This monastery was built in 1885, by Supayalat, Queen of King Thibaw. It is a very fine specimen of Burmese architecture, and for that reason, its conservation was ordered by Lord Curzon in December 1901.
15	Do.	Amarapura	Tomb of King Bodawpaya.	King Bodawpaya reigned from 1781 to 1819, *i.e.*, for 38 years. His was the longest reign among the Kings of the Alaungpaya dynasty. He will be remembered in history as the Builder of the gigantic Mingun Pagoda, to which he dedicated a huge bell, which is the second largest in the world. His body was burnt on the site of the so-called "tomb," and the ashes were placed in a velvet bag and thrown into the river Irrawaddy.
16	Do.	Do.	Tomb of King Bagyidaw.	Bagyidaw was a grandson of Bodawpaya, being the son and heir of the Einshemin, who conquered Arakan in 1784 and brought away to Amarapura the celebrated Mahāmuni image the palladium of the Arakanese race. Bagyidaw was under the influence of Namadaw Mè Nu, his notorious chief Queen and she, her brother Minthagyi Maung O, through whose intrigues and machinations the First Anglo-Burmese war broke out in 1824. He reigned from 1819 to 1837. His body was cremated on the site of his "tomb" and the ashes were thrown into the river Irrawaddy.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks
6	7	8	9
In custody of presiding Abbot.	Where special repairs have been undertaken, the monument is in a good state of preservation.	I (*a*)	
In Government custody.	Do.	I (*a*)	
Do.	Do.	I (*a*)	

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Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
17	Mandalay	Amarapura	Tomb of King Shwebo Min.	Shwebo Min was the father of Kings Pagan and Mindôn, and reigned from 1837 to 1846. He rebelled against his brother, Bagyidaw, and deposed him. His body was cremated on the site of his "tomb" and the ashes were thrown into the river Irrawaddy.
18	Do.	Do.	The Sangyaung (two buildings).	Built in 1840, by the chief Queen of Shewbo Min and her daughter. The latter became the chief Queen of Mindôn Min. The Director-General of Archæology remarks: "They are older than the monasteries at Mandalay, and the style of their wood-carving is bolder. Glass panels illustrating scenes in the Jâtaka stories, are let into the doors."
19	Do.	Do.	Remains of Bodawpaya's Palace.	Bodawpaya transferred his capital from Ava to Amarapura and built a new Palace in 1782. Its remains consist of two masonry buildings, namely, a Pangôn or watch tower and a Shwedaik or treasury.
20	Do.	Do.	Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi.	Built in 1847 A. D. by King Pagan on the model of the Ananda Pagoda at Pagan. It is the best preserved of the numerous religious buildings at the deserted capital of Amarapura, and exemplifies a type of architecture, which though borrowed from the Indian designs at Pagan, was constructed entirely by Burmese architects. The artistic interest of the temple lies in the numerous frescoes with which its four porches are adorned. They represent religious buildings, in various styles of architecture, built or repaired by Pagan Min at Sagaing, Amarapura, Ava, Pakangyi, Prome, and Rangoon, and the planets and the constellations according to Burmese ideas of astronomy. The human figures depict the dresses and customs of the period.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
In Government custody.	Where special repairs have been undertaken, the monument is in a good state of preservation.	I (*a*)	
In custody of the presiding Abbot.	In a bad state of preservation.	I (*a*)	No special repairs have yet been undertaken.
In Government custody.	In a good state of preservation.	II (*a*)	
Do.	In a fair state of preservation.	I (*a*)	

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Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
21	Mandalay	Amarapura	Sandamani Pagoda.	This pagoda contains the graves of the crown Prince the Sagu Mintha, the Malun Mintha and his brother, and the Maingpyin Mintha, who all lost their lives in the Myingun rebellion of 1866. It also contains an iron image of the Buddha cast by Bodawpaya in 1802, and removed from Amarapura by Mindôn in 1874.
22	Do.	Do.	Taiktaw Monastery.	In 1904 Mr. R. Grant-Brown, I.C.S., who was Superintendent of Gazetteer Revision, noted as follows on this monastery :— "The Taiktaw is one of the finest monasteries in Mandalay. The carving on it and the *Kyaungs* surrounding it is bolder and belongs to an earlier, and to my mind, a better style than that of the Golden and Myadaung monasteries. I think something should be done to preserve this fine group of buildings. The central *Kyaung* was the residence of the *Thathanabaing*, and the posts were taken from the Amarapura Palace." It was built by King Mindôn in 1859, and was used under the Burmese *regime* as the official residence of the *Thathanabaing*. Its interior is heavily gilt.
23	Do.	Do.	Man-aung Yadana Pagoda.	Built by King Thibaw, in 1881, after the model of the Kuthodaw Pagoda at the foot of the Mandalay Hill. The King is known in Burmese history as the "Builder of the Man-aung Yadana Pagoda." Both its historical and architectural interest lies in its being the shrine built by the last king of the Burmese race, and in its constituting the last link in the long series of religious edifices marking the sites of the capitals of Burma.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks
6	7	8	9
In Government custody. The descendants of the Crown Prince hold an annual festival in October of each year, in honour of their ancestor.	In a bad state of preservation.	I (*a*)	No special repairs have yet been undertaken. Nos. 21—23 have been declared to be "protected monuments" under section 3, clause (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904 (*vide* General Department Notification No. 261, dated the 30th July 1909.)
In custody of presiding Abbot.	In a fair state of preservation.	I (*a*)	No special repairs have yet been undertaken.
Used as an object of worship. Local elders are in charge of the shrine, and efforts will be made to secure the appointment of trustees.	In a good state of preservation.	I (*a*)	No special repairs have yet been undertaken. It has been decided to conserve monuments Nos. 1—26 at the public expense.

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Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
24	Mandalay	Amarapura	Tomb of King Mindôn's mother.	Erected in 1852. The old Queen died just before the accession of her son, who was the wisest ruler of the Alaungpaya dynasty.
25	Do.	Tagaung ...	Zina-Aunggya-Shwe bontha Pagoda.	Situated to the north-east of the Court House. A Pagoda of small dimensions, built in 1753, by Alaungpaya, on the site of his *darbar*, where he received the submission of the *sawbwa* of Momeik. Before undertaking an expedition to Pegu in southern Burma, Alaungpaya who had just been crowned, visited the Upper reaches of the Irrawaddy, and secured the alliance and material support of the powerful Shan Chiefs.
26	Do.	Mandalay	Mahāmuni or Arakan Pagoda.	The Mahāmuni image was removed to Amarapura from Mrohaung in Arakan in 1784 as a spoil of war, after the conquest of that country by the Einshè-Min, son of Bodawpaya. At pages 44—45 of Phayre's *History of Burma*, the following description is given of the image :— "In the year A. D. 146 a King called Chanda Surya succeeded to the throne (of Arakan). In his reign a metal image of Buddha was cast, and so famous did it become, that miraculous powers were attributed to it for ages afterwards. This image was carried away by the Burmese when they conquered Arakan in A. D. 1784. It is now in a temple to the north of Amarapura, and is an object of fervent devotion. It is probable that in the reign of Chanda Surya, Buddhism was more distinctly established than heretofore, and images of Buddha may then have been introduced for the first time."
27	Do.	Mandalay	Setkyathiha Pagoda.	Bronze image of Buddha cast by King Bagyidaw at Ava just before the breaking out of

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
There is no custodian at present.	In a fair state of preservation.	I(*a*)	Nos. 24—25 have been declared to be "protected monuments" under section 3, clause (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904 (*vide* General Department Notification No. 207, dated the 1st July 1910).
Do.	Do.	I(*a*)	
In the custody of Pagoda Trustees.	In a good state of preservation.	I(*b*)	
Do.	Do.	I(*b*)	

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Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradation regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
27	Mandalay	Mandalay	Setkyathiha Pagoda—*concld.*	the first Anglo-Burmese war in 1824; removed to Amarapura in 1852, when the second war broke out; removed to Mandalay in 1885, when the third war broke out, and Burmese monarchy became extinct.
28	Do.	Do.	Eindawya Pagoda.	Built on the site of the residence of King Pagan (1846-1852) which was occupied by him before he came to the throne; gilt from top to bottom; a shrine of fine proportions.
29	Do.	Do.	Shwekyimyin Pagoda.	Built in the 12th century, by Minyinzaw, a Prince from Pagan, who had come to the shores of the Aungbinlè lake to cultivate rice, and to make a heap of his produce as high as the Mandalay hill. In one of its chapels are kept, for safe custody, 40 images of Buddha found in the Palace at the time of the British occupation in 1885.
30	Do.	Mandalay Cantonment.	Kyauktawgyi Pagoda.	Contains an image of Buddha carved out of a single block of Sagyin marble under the orders of King Mindôn (1853-78). A multiple roof has been built over it by Sao Mawng, *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe.
31	Do.	Do	Kuthodaw Pagoda.	Grouped around the main shrine are 729 stone slabs, on which is engraved the entire *Tripitaka* or the Buddhist Canon, in Pâli. A careful recension of the Buddhist Canon was made by the Fifth synod of learned monks, which was convened by King Mindôn (1853-78). The stone inscriptions are regarded by the Burmese Buddhists as containing the orthodox text of the *Tripitaka*.
32 & 33	Do.	Do.	Shwegyet Yet and Shwegyet Kya Pagodas.	Situated near the Railway terminus at the Amarapura shore. Said to have originally been built by King Asoka; subsequently repaired and enlarged by the Kings of Pagan, Ava, and Amarapura.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
In the custody of Pagoda Trustees.	In a good state of preservation.	I(*b*)	
Do.	Do.	I(*b*)	
Do.	Do.	I(*b*)	
Do.	Do.	I(*b*)	
Do.	Do.	I(*b*)	Has been declared to be a "protected monument" under section 3, clause (3), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904 (*vide* General Department Notification No. 207, dated the 1st July 1910).
Do.	Do.	I(*b*)	

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Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
34	Mandalay	Shwezayan	Shwezayan Pagoda.	Built in 1054, by Shin Munhla, daughter of the *Sawbwa* of Maingmaw, on her way home. She had been espoused by Anawrata, King of Pagan, on his return from his expedition to China, had been taken to Pagan, and then was exiled to her own country on being accused of witchcraft.
35	Do.	Singu ...	Shwemalè Pagoda.	Built by Alaungsithu, King of Pagan (1085-1160).
36	Ruby Mines.	Tagaung ...	Shwezigon Pagoda.	According to tradition, this pagoda was built by Mingyi Mahā, King of Tagaung, in 445 B.C. 2,37,540 bricks were utilised in building it, each brick being contributed by a different household. The pagoda is situated within the walls of Upper Pagan. It has been renovated and in 1902, a new *ti* was placed on it through the exertions of U Einda, Gaingôk Sadaw. It enjoys an annual Government subsidy of Rs. 120.
37	Do.	Maingdaing	Mosudaung Pagoda.	This Pagoda is situated at Maingdaing, which is 27 miles to the east of Tagaung. It was built in 1758 A. D., by U San Ya, Pyizo or Governor of Maingdaing, which then consisted of 12 divisions containing about 42,000 houses. The pagoda marks the centre of an extensive agricultural tract of country, which was at one time the granary of the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy. Near it, are ruins of other Pagodas and *Kyaungs* of an older date. It enjoys an annual Government subsidy of Rs. 60.
38	Do.	Myadaung	Paungdaw-U Pagoda.	It is situated at Myadaung, which is 22 miles to the north of Tagaung. It was built in 1068 A. D. by Alaung Sithu, King of Lower Pagan, who made frequent progress throughout his extensive empire. It was renovated by Mingaung King of

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
In the custody of Trustees.	In a good state of preservation.	I(*b*)	
Do.	Do.	I(*b*)	*Wuttagan* land, measuring 94 acres, is attached to it.
In the custody of the Gaingôk Sadaw U Einda.	Do.	I(*b*)	Nos. 36—38 have been declared to be "protected monuments" under section 3, clause (3), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904 (*vide* General Department Notification No. 207, dated the 1st July 1910).
In the custody of the Headman of Maingdaing.	Do.	I(*b*)	
In the custody of the Headman of Myadaung village.	In a fair state of preservation.	I(*b*)	

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Serial Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monument.	History or tradition regarding the Monument.
1	2	3	4	5
38	Ruby Mines.	Myadaung	Paungdaw-U Pagoda—*contd.*	Ava, who reigned from 1401 to 1422 A. D., by Alaungpaya in 1753 A. D., by a daughter of Bodawpaya in 1793 A. D., by the Myadaung Wun (U Pe) Mindinyaza Thamantasithu in 1877 A. D., and three years later, by U Si, father-in-law of the Wun. On the Pagoda platform are two inscribed stone tables erected by U Si. It enjoys an annual Government subsidy of Rs. 60.
39	Mandalay	Amarapura	Patodawgyi Pagoda.	Built by King Bagyidaw in 1819 A. D., when Amarapura was the capital of Upper Burma.
40	Do.	Taungbyôn-gyi.	Sudaungbye ...	Built by Anawrata, King of Pagan, in the 11th century A. D., after his return from his Chinese expedition. Here he put to death his two generals, Shwepyin Nyi Naung who were deified as Nats.
41	Do.	Tawbu ...	Shwebôntha ...	Built by Kyazwa, King of Pagan, in the 14th century A. D.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation and suggestions for conservation.	Classification.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
Used as an object of worship.	In a fair state of preservation.	III	
Do.	Do.	III	
Do.	Do.	III	

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PART SECOND.—*Historical sites*, vide *items* 5—10 *in Schedule attached to General Department Notification No.* 171, *dated the* 3*rd June* 1909.

Serial number.	District.	Township.	Town, village-tract or circle.	Description or boundaries of the local area.
1	Mandalay	Amarapura	Amarapura ...	The old city of Amarapura within the walls.
2	Ruby Mines	Tagaung ...	Tagaung* ...	*North.*—Talawa stream. *East.*—From the point where the Kondan meets Talawa stream a line drawn due south-east, passing through the line of tanks up to that part of Pôn-gon-Thit-cha road on the north of Thayet-kan. *South.*—Shwe-O-Ya-Thit-cha road. *West.*—Old city wall from the point where it meets Talawa stream to the point where it meets Magyigôn road, and thence along the line of the road till it meets with Shwe-O-Ya-Thitcha road.
3	Do.	Do. ...	Myadaung ...	*North.*—Ywayintôn channel. *East.*—A line joining the Inmabyin *In* through the Ngwe-Tan-Tawya *Kyaung* to the Kadet *In* of the Ywahmwe Fishery, and thence to the point where the said *In* joins the Ywayintôn. *West.*—Lada stream. *South.*—From the Inmabyin *In* to where the said stream enters the Ywayintôn at flood time.
4	Do.	Do. ...	Maingdaing ...	*North.*—Zabin stream. *East.*—Old Irrigation channel from the place where it meets Zibin stream on the north up to the place where it passes Shwe-chaung *kwin* Tawdan on the south. *South.*—Shwechaung *kwin* Taw-dan. *West.*—Zibin stream.
5	Do.	Do. ...	Kyettagaung ...	*North.*—A small stream. *East.*—Than-o-gin *In*. *South.*—Thitchalan road. *West.*—Ma-u-gôn-Kyettagaung roads.

* Items 2—6 comprise the old city of Tagaung and its environs.

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PART SECOND.—*Historical sites*, vide *items* 5—10 *in Schedule attached to General Department Notification No.* 171, *dated the* 3*rd June* 1909—concluded.

Serial number.	District.	Township.	Town, village-tract or circle.	Description or boundaries of the local areas.
6	Ruby Mines.	Thabeikkyin	Kyanhnyat and Myintha village tracts.	*North.*—Payani-Myauk stream. *East.*—A straight line drawn through a pillar in the place where Captain Vanghan was murdered on the Shwesaga road, on the north up to the point where it meets Payani-Myauk stream, and on the south to the point where it meets Thitseinbinlangwè road and thence along that road till it mets with Myinthaywa-ashelan road up to the cemetery on south of Myintha village-tract. *South.*—Mango garden and the cemetery of Captain Vaughan and his soldiers. *West.*—Irrawaddy river.

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